

SECTOR 16

GREECE—NISOI VORIOI SPORADHES AND PAGASITIKOS KOLPOS

Plan.—This sector describes the NE coast of Nisos Evvoia, from SE to NW, then Nisos Skiros and the remaining islands of the Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes, from W to E, and finally Pagasitikos Kolpos and the port of Volos.

General Remarks

16.1 Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes (39°10'N., 24°00'E.), also known as the Northern Sporadhes, is a group of islands and islets lying N of Nisos Evvoia. This group includes the principal islands of Nisos Skiros, Nisos Skiathos, Nisos Skopelos, and Alonnisos.

Tides—Currents.—Vessels navigating along the NE coast of Nisos Evvoia should pay close attention to the probability of being set towards the coast by the current, especially during NE winds.

In Dhiavlos Skiathou, the currents are variable and influenced by the wind, but generally set N at rates of 1 to 2 knots. Near the S entrance to the strait, a current setting ESE at a rate of 2 knots has been observed during calm weather in January.

Nisos Evvoia—East Coast

16.2 Akra Kafiareas (38°10'N., 24°35'E.), a high and prominent headland, forms the SE extremity of Nisos Evvoia. Nisis Arapis, an islet, lies 0.5 mile NE of this point and a main light is shown from its summit.

In the bight between Akra Kafiareas and Akra Okhthonia, the almost unbroken line of precipitous coast is exposed to the full force of the NE winds, which, when strong, send in a heavy sea and accelerate the general SW current.

Between Akra Okhthonia and the middle of the above bight a current flowing SSW at a velocity of 1.25 knots has been experienced. Toward Akra Kafiareas this current increases to 2 knots, where it then divides into a S and an E branch, at times sweeping around Akra Kafiareas at a velocity of 3 knots.

Between a position 15 miles E of Nisos Skiros and Akra Kafiareas, no current was observed during light SSW winds in September; in October the current there set SSW at a velocity of 0.75 knot with a fresh breeze from the N. Between 15 miles E of Nisos Skiros and NE of Nisos Andros the current set SE at a velocity of 0.75 knot with a gentle NNW breeze in November. In October between Nisos Skiros and Akra Kafiareas the current was observed to set SE at a velocity of 1 knot with a fresh NNW breeze.

Akra Okhthonia (38°32'N., 24°14'E.), a large and conspicuous headland, forms the E termination of Oros Oktonia, 761m high, which stands 2.5 miles inland. It is fronted by two islets and several rocks lying on a shoal bank which extends up to about 0.8 mile seaward.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck lies 1 mile offshore, about 3.3 miles NW of Akra Oktonia.

The coast between Akra Kafiareas and Akra Oktonia consists of an almost unbroken line of precipitous rocks.

Ormos Petrion, entered 7.6 miles SSW of Akra Oktonia, affords anchorage to small vessels and is sheltered from NE winds. Nisis Gamila, a small islet, lies close off the SW shore of this bay and is fringed by shoals. A breakwater, 200m long, extends W from the E shore of the bay. Anchorage may be obtained as convenient about 0.2 mile offshore in depths of 18 to 20m, sand. A dangerous wreck lies close NW of the head of the breakwater.

Ormos Kimis (38°37'N., 24°09'E.) is entered between Akra Oktonia and Akra Kimis, 8 miles NNW. The settlement of Paralia Kimi is situated on the NW side of this bay and is fronted by a small quayed harbor protected by breakwaters. The town of Kimi stands 1 mile NW of the harbor. The quays have depths of up to 4.5m alongside and are used by small craft and ferries. Large vessels can obtain temporary anchorage in depths of 18 to 22m about 0.4 mile E of the harbor entrance.

Nisis Prasoudha (38°40'N., 24°15'E.), a steep-to islet, lies 4.5 miles E of Akra Kimis and rises gradually from high cliffs toward its center. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 18m high, standing on its summit.

Northwest of Nisis Prasoudha, an E current, with a velocity of 1 knot, was observed in September during strong N winds. About 15 miles ESE of the islet a SE current, with a velocity of 1.5 knots, was observed during a gentle NW breeze.

Nisis Lithari (Nisis Glaros), 24m high, lies on a detached bank 3.5 miles SSW of Nisis Prasoudha. This islet is prominent but unmarked and vessels navigating along the coast are advised to pass E of it and E of Nisis Prasoudha.

Nisis Platia and Nisis Koili, two islets, both lie about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.5 mile NNW and 1.5 miles NW, respectively, of Akra Kimis.

Kymassi (38°49'N., 23°31'E.), an ore terminal, lies in the SE part of Ormos Mandoudhi which is entered between Akra Yero and a point, 1 mile SE. A village is situated 2 miles W of the head of this bay. The terminal consists of a Y-shaped pier, with a depth of 10.7m alongside, and two mooring buoys. Vessels of up to 23,000 dwt, 180m in length, and 8m draft can be accommodated. It is reported that an offshore anchor berth, with several mooring buoys, lies in a depth of 30m within the bay and vessels load from lighters.

Pilotage is compulsory. Local pilots are available, can be contacted on VHF channel 12, and board about 0.5 mile from the terminal. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. Vessels may anchor within the bay, in depths of 27 to 33m, about 0.7 mile SE of Akra Yero. However, vessels are advised to remain underway if entry is delayed due to the considerable depths and poor holding ground in the outer approaches. During N and SE winds, a swell sets into the bay and the berth becomes untenable.

16.3 Akra Ayios Vasilios (38°53'N., 23°27'E.), a steep-to cape, is connected to the mainland by a low, sandy, and narrow

neck. From a distance, it has the appearance of a rocky islet. A white hut stands 0.2 mile W of the extremity of the cape. Anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 22m about 0.5 mile SW of the E extremity of Akra Ayios Vasilios and about 0.4 mile offshore.

Levkonisia, located 4.5 miles N of Akra Ayios Vasilios, consists of a group of islets and rocks lying on a bank which extends up to 1.5 miles E of the coast. The NE islet is 21m high and is marked by a light. A narrow passage leads between this group of dangers and the coast. It has a least depth of 14.6m, but should only be used by small craft with local knowledge.

Mirmingonisia, consisting of a group of rocks of which one is above water, lies about 0.8 mile offshore, 4.3 miles NW of Levkonisia. The passage leading between this group and the coast is deep and clear.

Akra Artermision (39°02'N., 23°19'E.), located 4 miles NW of Mirmingonisia, is the NE extremity of Nisos Evvoia. Pondikonisi, 72m high, lies 1 mile NE of the point. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 17m high, standing on the N side of this islet. A small islet lies on a bank 0.5 mile SE of the E extremity of Pondikonisi.

Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes

16.4 Nisos Skiros (38°53'N., 24°30'E.), the SE and largest island of Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes, is mountainous with a low valley extending across the middle. Oros Kokhilas, 792m high, is the summit and stands in the S part of the island. The high mountains in the SE part are intercepted by deep gullies and are rugged except near their peaks which are covered with trees. The NW part of the island, although mountainous, is wooded and cultivated. The shores of the island are fronted by small islets, rocks, and shoals in many places.

Nisis Skiropoula (38°50'N., 24°21'E.), 188m high, is the W and outer islet of several dangers lying off the W side of Nisos Skiros.

Ormos Tris Boukes (38°46'N., 24°35'E.) indents the S side of Nisos Skiros and is entered between Akra Marmara, which is marked by a light, and a point, 2.4 miles E. Three channels lead through the entrance of this large bay which is fronted by Nisis Plati, 40m high, and Nisis Sarakina, 131m high. Dhiavlos Marmara, the W channel, is the best and leads between Akra Marmara and the W side of Nisis Plati. Dhiavlos Plati leads between the E side of Nisis Plati and the W side of Nisis Sarakina. Vessels using this channel should keep to the E side as shoals extend from the E and SE side of Nisis Plati. Dhiavlos Sarakina leads N of Nisis Sarakina which is marked by a light at its NE end.

The bay affords excellent shelter, but heavy squalls are experienced during gales when the wind blows down from the mountains. The best anchorage berth, during a N gale, is in a depth of 29m about 1 mile NNE of the SE extremity of Nisis Plati.

16.5 Ormos Kalamitsas (38°49'N., 24°32'E.), a large bay, indents the SW side of Nisos Skiros. It is entered between Akra Apoklistria, located 2.8 miles NW of Akra Marmara and Akra Valaxa (Akra Latomio), 1.8 miles W. Akra Valaxa, marked by a light, is the S extremity of Nisis Valaxa, an islet, which lies off the W side of Nisos Skiros and is 219m high.

Nisis Exo Dhiavatis, 24m high, lies 1 mile SW of Akra Apoklistria and is the SW and outer islet of a group of reddish islets and rocks which front this point. Ormos Aragma and Ormos Linaria, both of which afford shelter, are two inlets indenting the N side of the bay.

The valley, which separates the mountainous land on the NW and SE sides of the island, extends NNE from the head of Ormos Aragma. Vessels can anchor as convenient in depths of 18 to 35m within this inlet. The bottom is mud, gravel, and weed, with good holding ground.

The small town of Linaria is situated at the E side of Ormos Linaria and is fronted by a small craft harbor. This inlet is better protected than Ormos Aragma, but the depths are considerable and submarine cables lie in the W part. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 46m about 0.3 mile W of the harbor.

Akra Kartsino (38°58'N., 24°29'E.), a rocky promontory fronted by rocks and shoals, is the N extremity of the island. Notio Podhi, marked by a light, is the largest of a group of small islets, rocks, and shoals which extend up to 1.4 miles N of the point. A narrow passage, with a least depth of 12.8m, leads between this group of dangers and the point and should only be used by small vessels with local knowledge.

Vorio Podhi, marked by a light, is the largest of a group of islets and rocks lying 1.2 miles NW of Notio Podhi. A passage, 0.6 mile wide, leads between these two groups of dangers and has a least depth of 31m.

Akra Pouria (38°55'N., 24°35'E.), a low and cultivated point, is surmounted by two windmills and fronted by Vrikolakonisia, a group of small islets. Dangerous shoals extend up to 1.3 miles seaward of this point and depths of less than 11m lie up to 3 miles E of it.

The town of Skiros stands on the NE side of the island, 1.4 mile SSW of Akra Pouria. Anchorage can be obtained SE of the town in a depth of 22m.

Akra Lithari (38°46'N., 24°41'E.), fronted by rocks, is the SE extremity of Nisos Skiros. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 12m high, standing on this cape.

16.6 Nisos Skiathos (39°11'N., 23°28'E.), the W of the Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes, is a mountainous island. Lofos Stavros, 433m high, is the summit and stands in the NE part of the island. The sides of most of the mountains are steep and wooded and the coasts are fronted by rocks and shoals in many places.

Akra Kastro, the N extremity of the island, is fronted by a group of above-water rocks up to 32m high.

Ormos Skiathou (39°10'N., 23°30'E.) lies on the SE side of the island and is the N arm of a large bay which is fronted by several islets and rocks. The town of Skiathos stands on the N shore of the bay and is fronted by a small quayed harbor. The buildings of the town are prominent against the background of densely wooded hills. An islet, 15m high, is connected to the town by a causeway and surmounted by a conspicuous building with a red roof. Several channels lead through the obstructions to the harbor. The quays have depths of 2 to 6.7m alongside and are used by coasters, yachts, and ferries. Local knowledge is required. Small vessels can obtain anchorage off the harbor in a depth of 20m, mud with good holding ground.

Nisis Repi (39°09'N., 23°32'E.) lies 2 miles ESE of Skiathos and is the outer danger at the E side of Ormos Skiathou. A

main light is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing on this islet. Nisis Tsoungria, 89m high, lies 2 miles SW of Nisis Repi and is the outer danger in the S approach to the bay.

Dhiavlos Skiathou (39°10'N., 23°22'E.) lies between the SE coast of Khersonisos Magnisias and the W coast of Nisos Skiathos. This passage has a least width of 2 miles and a least depth of 18m in the fairway. However, it is not recommended for deep-draft vessels because of the imperfect nature of the survey and because floating debris, such as drift seaweed and wood, is frequently encountered during NE winds.

Akra Sipiias (39°11'N., 23°21'E.), the NW entrance point of the passage, is formed by a steep and very dark colored cape. This cape is 111m high and is marked by a light.

Akra Arapis, the SW entrance point of the passage, is located 3.6 miles SW of Akra Sipiias.

Ifalos Levkari (Ifalos Levtheris), the head of a rocky shoal, lies on the W side of the fairway at the S end of the strait, 1.8 miles E of Akra Arapis. It is marked by a lighted beacon and should be given a wide berth.

Ifalos Ayia Eleni, with a least depth of 2.5m, lies about 0.7 mile offshore, 0.9 mile NW of Akra Pounda, the SW extremity of Nisos Skiathos.

Caution.—A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, lies across Dhiavlos Skiathou and anchoring is prohibited in its vicinity.

16.7 Nisos Skopelos (39°09'N., 23°40'E.), 680m high, is a fertile and densely wooded island.

Akra Gourouni (39°13'N., 23°37'E.), the N extremity of the island, is fronted by a shoal. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 14m high, standing 0.5 mile WSW of this cape.

A small craft harbor, protected by breakwaters, fronts the shore in Ormos Glossa, 2.8 miles SSE of the light. The village of Glossa, with a prominent church, is situated on a hill 0.5 mile NE of the harbor and the village of Klima is situated 0.7 mile SE of the harbor. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 13m about 0.3 mile S of the head of the N breakwater. The harbor has depths of up to 4.2m and is used by small craft, fishing boats, and ferries.

Ormos Skopelou (39°08'N., 23°44'E.) indents the NE side of the island and is completely exposed to the prevailing N winds which are severe at times. The prominent town of Skopelos stands on a rocky projection at the SW side of the bay and a plain, backed by wooded hills, extends to the S of it. A small harbor fronts the town and is protected by two breakwaters. It has depths of 3 to 5m and is used by ferries, small craft, and local coasters. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in the bay under the cliffs in the NW part. Vessels anchor in depths of 12 to 18m and secure to the rocks at the foot of the cliffs by a hawser. Except in cases of necessity, vessels should not anchor here during the winter because of the heavy short seas that develop with NE winds.

Akra Kiourto (39°07'N., 23°48'E.) is the E extremity of the island. Akra Stafilos, located 3 miles SW of this point, is conspicuous. It is reddish in color and when seen from a distance, appears to be a detached rock. Akra Miti, the SW extremity of the island, is located 4.5 miles W of Akra Stafilos.

Nisis Dasa (Dhasia) (39°07'N., 23°38'E.), 107m high, lies 2 miles NNW of Akra Miti. This islet is wooded and has a prominent conical summit. Nisis Strongilo, 38m high, lies 0.4 mile WSW of Nisis Dasa. This small islet is fronted by rocks on its S side. Vrakhos Kasidha, an above-water rock, lies 1.1 miles NW of Nisis Dasa and is fronted by a shallow rock on its N side.

Nisis Paximadha, located 2.5 miles NW of Nisis Dasa, is barren and steep-to and a dangerous submerged rock lies about 0.6 mile NW of it. These form the W and outer dangers lying off the W coast of the island.

Caution.—Small craft and sailing vessels are advised not to pass between Nisis Dasa and Nisis Strongilo, or between Nisis Dasa and the W coast of Nisos Skopelos, as the winds are very gusty and the currents are variable and strong in these passages.

Dhiavlos Skopelou (39°09'N., 23°33'E.) leads between the E side of Nisos Skiathos and the W side of Nisos Skopelos. The channel, with a least width of 3 miles, is the recommended passage through Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes for vessels bound to or from Thermaikos Kolpos. The passage presents no difficulties, but vessels are advised to favor the Nisos Skiathos side in order to avoid the off-lying dangers along the E side of the strait.

Caution.—A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, lies across Dhiavlos Skopelou and anchoring is prohibited in its vicinity.

16.8 Dhiavlos Alonnisou (Iliodhromias) (39°08'N., 23°49'E.), 2 miles wide, leads between the E end of Nisos Skopelos and the SW extremity of Alonnisos (Iliodhromia). This channel is obstructed by Nisis Ayios Yeoryios, which is fronted by rocky shoals on its SE and W sides, and by Nisis Mikro which is marked by a light.

The main fairway lies between the E side Nisis Mikro and the W end of Alonnisos. It is 0.7 mile wide, deep, and clear. The fairway lying between Nisis Ayios Yeoryios and Nisis Mikro is deep and clear, but it is only 0.2 mile wide and is reported to be almost never used. The fairway lying between Akra Kiourto and the W side of Nisis Ayios Yeoryios is deep, but narrow.

In Dhiavlos Alonnisou the currents are greatly influenced by the winds, and at times attain considerable velocities.

Alonnisos (39°13'N., 23°55'E.) is a mostly barren and hilly island which is fronted by small islets and rocks in several places. The summit, 476m high, stands in the N part.

Akra Telion (39°08'N., 23°50'E.), the SW extremity of the island, is marked by a light. Akra Notos, the S extremity of the island, is located 1 mile SE of Akra Telion. Akra Kokkinokastro is located 3.2 miles NE of Akra Notos and is the prominent termination of a deep red promontory.

Nisis Peristera (39°11'N., 23°58'E.) lies parallel to and close off the SE coast of Alonnisos. This island is 260m high, barren, and is marked by a light shown from the W side of its S part. Likorema, a steep-to islet, lies 1 mile E of the N end of this island.

Gaidhouronisia (39°04'N., 23°57'E.), consisting of a group of two low islets fronted by shoals, lies in the SE approach to Dhiavlos Alonnisou 6 miles SE of Akra Notos. At times, the sea breaks heavily over this group of dangers.

Nisis Adhelfi, 178m high, lies 2.5 miles NNE of Gaidhouronisia. A chain of islets, rocks, and shoals extends up to 2 miles NNE from the N end of this islet.

Nisis Skantzoura (39°05'N., 24°06'E.), located 12.5 miles ESE of Akra Notos, is the largest of a group of low islets. Vrakhonisis Korakas, 23m high, lies 2.2 miles SW of the S extremity of Nisis Skantzoura and is the S and outer islet of the group. A shoal, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 0.5 mile SE of this islet and is usually marked by heavy breakers.

16.9 Nisis Pelagos (39°20'N., 24°05'E.), 300m high, is a very mountainous island. Vrakhos Melissa, a steep-to above-water rock, lies about 1 mile E of the S extremity of this island.

Nisis Pelerissa, marked by a light, lies 1.8 miles NW of the S extremity of the island. This islet lies in the approach to Ormos Kira Panayia, a bay which indents the SW side of the island and provides shelter to small craft with local knowledge. Vessels entering the bay can pass on either side of Nisis Pelerissa.

Limin Planitis, an inlet, indents the N side of the island and also provides shelter to small craft with local knowledge.

Dhiavlos Pelagonisou (39°18'N., 24°00'E.) leads between the NE extremity of Alonnisos and the S end of Nisos Pelagos. This passage has a least width of 3.2 miles and is deep and clear except for a group of small islets lying close off Akra Gregali, the NE extremity of Alonnisos.

Nisis Yioura (39°23'N., 24°10'E.) lies with Akra Yerondi, its S extremity, located 4 miles E of the N extremity of Nisos Pelagos. This island is formed by precipitous hills and is almost inaccessible. Nisis Prasson, 158m high, is located 1.2 miles SSW of Akra Yerondi. This islet lies at the SE end of a chain of small islets and rocks which extends up to 0.9 mile NW from its N end.

Dhiavlos Yiouron (39°22'N., 24°07'E.) leads between the NE end of Nisos Pelagos and the SW end of Nisos Yioura. This strait is deep and clear and vessels may pass on either side of Nisis Prasson and its surrounding dangers.

In Dhiavlos Yiouron the currents usually set according to the direction and force of the wind.

Nisos Piperi (39°21'N., 24°19'E.), the E island of Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes, lies 6.5 miles E of Nisos Yioura. It is 353m high and the coasts consist of inaccessible cliffs.

16.10 Nisos Psathoura (39°30'N., 24°10'E.), the N island of Nisoi Vorioi Sporadhes, is low and fronted by shoals. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 25m high, standing close SSW of the N extremity of the island. The remains of fortifications are situated at the N extremity. Nisis Miga, a small islet, lies 0.6 mile S of the S end of Nisos Psathoura and is bordered by rocks and shoals. The channel lying between this islet and the S end of Nisos Psathoura is foul and should not be used.

The current during N winds and calms sets strongly toward Nisos Psathoura, and has been the cause of many disasters. East of Nisos Piperi, in October, a slight NE set was observed with a fresh breeze from SSW. In November, between positions E of Nisos Piperi and N of Nisos Skiros, no current was observed with light breezes from the ESE.

Caution.—An IMO-adopted Area to be Avoided, which may best be seen on the chart, surrounds the NE part of Nisoi

Vorioi Sporadhes, which has been designated a Marine Sanctuary, and is centered in the vicinity of Nisos Pelagos. This area has been established in order to avoid the risk of pollution and damage to the environment. All vessels carrying chemical, toxic, or nuclear substances and tankers over 500 grt carrying oil should avoid this area. The area extends up to 4 miles E of Nisos Piperi, up to 3.5 miles S of Nisis Skantzoura, up to 4 miles N of Nisos Psathoura, and up to 9 miles W of the W side of Nisos Pelagos.

Dhiavlos Trikkeri (39°05'N., 23°10'E.)

16.11 Dhiavlos Trikkeri (Trikkeri) is the approach channel leading into Pagasitikos Kolpos and Limin Volou. It lies between the N coast of Nisos Evvoia and the S side of Khersonisos Trikkeri, a large peninsula, and is deep and clear in mid-channel. The passage is entered from the E between Pondikonisi and Akra Arapis, 5.6 miles N. It narrows to a width of 4.5 miles and divides into two arms at the W end. One arm leads W and NW into Dhiavlos Volou and Pagasitikos Kolpos and the other arm leads SW into the NE end of Dhiavlos Oreon.

Ormos Platanias, entered 1.5 miles W of Akra Arapis, provides shelter, during N winds, to small vessels. Good anchorage can be obtained in depths of 11 to 18m in the middle of this bay.

Ormos Khondri Ammos (Andriami) is entered 4 miles WSW of Akra Arapis. The depths within this large bay are generally too deep for anchoring. However, small craft can moor in depths of 5 to 8m in a cove on the N side of the bay. The conspicuous mountain range on the N side of the passage rises to a height of 620m about 2.5 miles W of the head of this bay.

Akra Kavoulia (Akra Trikkeri) (39°06'N., 23°03'E.) is located at the SW end of Khersonisos Trikkeri. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on this point.

Dhiavlos Volou (39°06'N., 23°01'E.) leads from the NW end of Dhiavlos Trikkeri into Pagasitikos Kolpos. This strait is entered between Akra Kavoulia and Akra Stavros, the NW entrance point of Dhiavlos Oreon, 3.5 miles SSE.

Ormos Pteleou (39°01'N., 22°59'E.) indents the SW side of this strait and is exposed to NE winds and swell. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m off the village of Pigadhi which stands at the head of an inlet on the N side of the bay. Anchorage can also be taken in depths of 13 to 24m off the village of Akhillion which stands at the SW end of the bay. A conspicuous tower stands on the summit of a hill close SW of Pigadhi.

Pagasitikos Kolpos (39°15'N., 23°00'E.)

16.12 Pagasitikos Kolpos is a large gulf which is mostly surrounded by high land. Khersonisos Magnisias, a large promontory, forms the E side of the gulf. Oros Pilion, 1,610m high, stands at the N end of this promontory and when seen from the S, shows two peaks, some distance apart. However, the depression between these peaks is so slight as to give the appearance of a tableland.

The high land of Khersonisos Trikkeri forms the S side of the gulf and the mainland coast forms the W and N sides.

Nisis Palaion Trikerion, 109m high, lies off the NW end of Khersonisos Trikkeri, 3.5 miles NNE of Akra Kavoulia (Akra Trikkeri). A prominent hotel, formerly a monastery, stands on this islet. Nisis Pithou, a small islet, lies 1 mile NW of the NW end of Nisis Palaion Trikerion.

Caution.—Fishing nets, often unmarked at night, are reported to be moored within the more sheltered parts of Pagasitikos Kolpos.

An area prohibited to navigation, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the W part of Pagasitikos Kolpos and extends up to 4 miles E from the shore. Vessels must not enter this area without permission of the naval authorities.

16.13 Ormos Amaliapoleos (Mitzellas) (39°10'N., 22°54'E.), a small bay, lies on the E side of Khersonisos Almiros, a peninsula, which projects N from the SW side of Pagasitikos Kolpos. It is sheltered from the E by Nisis Ayios Nikolaos, an islet, lying close off the coast. The prominent resort town of Amaliapolis stands at the W end of the head of the bay and is fronted by a shallow pier. Vessels can anchor in depths of 16 to 29m, mud, sand and weed, off the pier.

Ormos Nies, entered 3.8 miles SSE of Ormos Amaliapoleos, provides temporary anchorage, but is exposed to N winds.

Ormos Almirou is entered between Akra Almirou, the N extremity of Khersonisos Almiros, and Akra Angistri, 7 miles NNE. The W shore of this bay is backed by low and marshy ground and the prominent town of Nea Ankhialos stands in the NW corner. A submarine pipeline extends 0.4 mile S from a point on the shore close W of Akra Anistri. A cement factory stands 0.5 mile W of Akra Anistri and is fronted by a loading berth consisting of several dolphins and mooring buoys.

Ormos Sourpis (39°10'N., 22°51'E.) lies in the SW part of Ormos Almirou and is entered W of Khersonisos Almiros. Tsingeli, a settlement, is situated on the SW side of this bay and can be easily identified by a house with a prominent red roof. A jetty, with a depth of 3.5m alongside its head, fronts the settlement. Anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 12m about 0.4 mile E of this jetty. A wreck, with a depth of 7m, and a shoal, with a depth of 8m, lie about 0.4 mile and 0.7 mile ENE, respectively, of the head of the jetty. It is reported that a pier, 500m long, fronts a factory standing close N of Tsingeli.

Ormos Trikkeri, a large bay, lies at the S side of the gulf and indents the W part of the N side of Khersonisos Trikkeri. It is entered 3 miles SE of the NE end of Nisis Palaion Trikerion. Nisis Prasoudha, an islet fronted by shoals, lies close off the E shore of this bay and is 13m high. Generally, the depths within this bay are too deep for anchoring, but small craft can moor near the head.

Ormos Vathoudhi, a small bay, lies at the SE side of the gulf and indents the NE part of Khersonisos Trikkeri. It is entered 5.6 miles E of the NE end of Nisis Palaion Trikerion and protected on the W side by Nisis Alatas, a long and narrow islet. The village of Milina, fronted by a pier, stands on the NE shore of the bay and a prominent abandoned monastery is situated on the SE side of Nisis Alatas. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 30m in the middle of the S part of the bay.

Ormos Volou (39°19'N., 22°59'E.), a large bay, indents the head of Pagasitikos Kolpos and forms the approach to the port

of Volos. It is entered between Akra Angistri and a point, 3.5 miles ENE.

Ormos Agrias lies at the E side of this bay and the small town of Agria, fronted by several piers, stands along its shores. Vessels can anchor in depths of 13 to 20m within this small bight.

A conspicuous cement factory, with a chimney, and an oil depot, with several tanks, are situated 1.3 miles NW of Agria.

A short pier, with a depth of 9.5m alongside its head, fronts the oil depot. Tankers, with drafts of up to 7.9m, can berth stern-to at this pier.

Two jetties front the cement factory. The E jetty, 130m long, has a depth of 20m alongside the head and a small foul ground area lies close S of it. The W jetty, 200m long, has a depth of 13m alongside the head.

Volos (39°22'N., 22°57'E.)

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16.14 The port of Volos lies at the head of an inlet on the NW side of Ormos Volou. This inlet is entered between Akra Sesklo and Akra Goritsa, 1.3 miles E. The harbor is protected by a breakwater which extends WSW from the E side of the inlet.

Winds—Weather.—The prevailing winds in the winter are from the NNE and in the summer from the SSE. During autumn and winter, strong NW winds are sometimes experienced.

Depths—Limitations.—Several piers extend from the N shore of the harbor and provide 2,500m of total quayage with depths of 8.3 to 11.6m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo, tanker, ro-ro, and bulk vessels. Vessels of up to 35,000 dwt, 200m in length, and 9.8m draft have been accommodated alongside.

Aspect.—The prominent commercial part of the town backs the NE side of the harbor. A conspicuous hospital, with a red roof, stands in the SE part of the town and a prominent silo stands on the N side of the harbor. A tower is situated near the root of the breakwater and a belfry stands 0.2 mile NNW of it. The prominent ruins of a white house are situated close W of Akra Sesklo and a light is shown from a framework tower standing 300m S of the point. The shoal bank on the S side of the harbor entrance is marked by a lighted buoy.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and board about 1 mile SE of the harbor entrance.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor in depths of 16 to 22m about 0.8 mile SE of the head of the breakwater. Large vessels usually anchor in depths of 35 to 40m about 2 miles SE of the head of the breakwater.

Caution.—It is reported that crosswinds or currents may sometimes cause difficulty in transiting the harbor entrance.

A detached shoal patch, with a least depth of 10.2m, lies about 0.6 mile SE of Akra Sesklo.

A foul patch, the remains of a wreck, lies on the N side of the fairway, 0.2 mile SE of the head of the breakwater, and has a least depth of 9m.